

COLLAPSE OF UNIT HORIZONTAL BUNDLES EQUIPPED WITH A METRIC OF CHEEGER-GROMOLL TYPE

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ABSTRACT. We study unit horizontal bundles associated with Riemannian submersions. First we investigate metric properties of an arbitrary unit horizontal bundle equipped with a Riemannian metric of the Cheeger-Gromoll type. Next we examine it from the Gromov-Hausdorff convergence theory point of view, and we state a collapse theorem for unit horizontal bundles associated with a sequence of warped Riemannian submersions.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

1.1. Introduction. Recently in [2], M. Benyounes, E. Loubeau and C. M. Wood introduced a new class of natural metrics of Cheeger-Gromoll type on the vector bundle over a Riemannian manifold. These metrics, $\mathbf{h}_{p,q}$, $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$, $q \geq 0$, called (p, q) -metrics, generalize Sasaki metric [6] and Cheeger-Gromoll metric [5] on TM .

Although (p, q) -metrics have been discovered together with some new harmonics maps, the geometry of (p, q) -geometry of the tangent bundle is of the independent interest [3].

In the present paper we combine a technique of (p, q) -metrics and Riemannian submersions with the Gromov-Hausdorff distance theory (GH-distance theory).

First, we investigate the unit horizontal bundle \tilde{E}^1 , associated with a Riemannian submersion $P : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$. The total space of \tilde{E}^1 consists of the all unit vectors in $T\tilde{M}$ which are orthogonal to the fibres of P .

The differential $\tilde{P} = P_*$ maps \tilde{E}^1 into SM - the unit sphere bundle over M .

Let us equip \tilde{E}^1 and SM with the (p, q) -metric $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ and \mathbf{h} . We ask when $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ is a Riemannian submersion. We prove (Proposition 2.1) that $\tilde{P} : \tilde{E}^1 \rightarrow SM$ is a Riemannian submersion iff the horizontal distribution of P is integrable. This assertion seems to be of independent interest.

Next, we combine the result from Proposition 2.1 with Theorem 2 from [11], and we obtain Collapse Theorem (Theorem 2.2) for the unit horizontal bundle. We prove that the sequence of unit horizontal bundles $(E_n^1)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ associated with the sequence of warped Riemannian

submersions $(P_n : \tilde{M}_n \rightarrow M)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges (in GH-topology) to the unit sphere bundle SM iff $(\tilde{M}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to M .

In fact, Theorem 2.2 asserts that this natural construction is continuous in the GH-topology. Some other examples showing the continuity of a natural constructions can be found in [7] by H. Li, where the author proves continuity of θ -deformations, and in the recent paper of P. G. Walczak [10] where the *continuity of spaces of probability measures associated with a Riemannian manifolds* is studied.

1.2. Riemannian submersions. We briefly review basic facts of Riemannian submersions. For more details we refer to [4, Ch. 9].

If $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ is a Riemannian submersion then its tangent bundle $T\tilde{M}$ splits as a direct orthogonal sum $T\tilde{M} = \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{V}$, where $\mathcal{V} = \ker P_*$ is the vertical subbundle and $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{V}^\perp$ is the horizontal subbundle. If $W \in T\tilde{M}$ then $W = \mathcal{H}W + \mathcal{V}W$ denotes the corresponding orthogonal splitting.

To indicate a submersion we work with, we often write \mathcal{H}^P and \mathcal{V}^P instead of \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{V} .

A vector field \tilde{X} (resp. \tilde{U}) is horizontal (resp. vertical) if $\tilde{X} \in \Gamma(\tilde{M}, \mathcal{H}^P)$ (resp. $\tilde{U} \in \Gamma(\tilde{M}, \mathcal{V}^P)$). The vector field \tilde{X} is called *basic* if \tilde{X} is horizontal and there exists a vector field X on M such that $P_*\tilde{X} = X$. There is one-to-one correspondence $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ between vector fields on M and basic vector fields on \tilde{M} . If X is a vector field on M then the corresponding basic vector field \tilde{X} is called the *horizontal lift* of X . If the vector fields \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} are basic and the vector field \tilde{U} is vertical then $\tilde{g}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})$ is constant along the fibres of P , and $[\tilde{X}, \tilde{U}]$ is also vertical. Moreover, the horizontal part of the Lie bracket $[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}]$ coincide with the horizontal lift $\widetilde{[X, Y]}$.

Let $\tilde{\nabla}$ and ∇ be the Levi-Civita connections of \tilde{g} and g , respectively. The connection \tilde{D} in \mathcal{H}^P is simply the horizontal projection $\mathcal{H}\tilde{\nabla}$. Since $\tilde{\nabla}$ is Riemannian, so \tilde{D} is.

Lemma 1.1. *Suppose that \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} are basic and \tilde{U} is a vertical vector field. Put $X = P_*\tilde{X}$ and $Y = P_*\tilde{Y}$. Then*

- (i) $P_*\tilde{D}_{\tilde{X}}\tilde{Y} = \nabla_X Y$, and $\tilde{D}_{\tilde{X}}\tilde{Y} = \widetilde{\nabla_X Y}$
- (ii) $\tilde{g}(\tilde{D}_{\tilde{U}}\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = -\frac{1}{2}\tilde{g}(\tilde{U}, [\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}])$.

Lemma 1.2. *Let us suppose that \tilde{M} is compact.*

- (i) *Let $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ be an ε -net in M , and let for every $i = 1, \dots, k$, $\{\tilde{x}_{i1}, \dots, \tilde{x}_{il(i)}\}$ be an ε -net in the fibre $\tilde{M}_{x_i} = P^{-1}(x_i)$. Then the set $\{\tilde{x}_{ij} : i = 1, \dots, k, j = 1, \dots, l(i)\}$ is a (2ε) -net in \tilde{M} .*
- (ii) *Let $\{\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_s\}$ be an ε -net in \tilde{M} . Then the set $P(\{\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_s\})$ is an ε -net in M (notice that $P(\tilde{x}_i)$ may be equal to $P(\tilde{x}_j)$ even if $i \neq j$).*

We omit elementary proofs.

1.3. (p,q)-metrics. Let (M^n, g) be an arbitrary Riemannian manifold with the Levi-Civita connection ∇ .

Let E be a vector bundle $\pi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow M$ equipped with a fibre metric h and a Riemannian connection D .

We define the *connection map* $K = K^D : T\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ related to D as follows: K is a smooth map inducing for every $\zeta \in \mathcal{E}$ a \mathbb{R} -linear map $T_\zeta \mathcal{E}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_x$, $x = \pi\zeta$ and determined by the condition: $K(\xi_* v) = D_v \xi$, $v \in TM$, $\xi \in \Gamma(M, \mathcal{E})$. Notice that by the definition follows that $K|_{T_\zeta \mathcal{E}_x}$ is the canonical isomorphism $T_\zeta \mathcal{E}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_x$. For more details on the connection map we refer to [9] and [6].

Following by [2], one can equip $T\mathcal{E}$ with the (p, q) -metric $\mathbf{h}_{p,q}$, $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$, $q \geq 0$, that is, a Riemannian metric defined by:

$$\mathbf{h}_{p,q}(A, B) = g(\pi_* A, \pi_* B) + \frac{1}{(1 + |\zeta|^2)^p} (h(KA, KB) + qh(KA, \zeta)h(KB, \zeta)),$$

where $A, B \in T_\zeta \mathcal{E}$, and $|\zeta|^2 = h(\zeta, \zeta)$.

Suppose $E = (TM, g, \nabla)$. If $p = q = 0$ then $\mathbf{h}_{p,q}$ coincide with the Sasaki metric [6]. If $p = q = 1$ then $\mathbf{h}_{p,q}$ becomes the Cheeger-Gromoll metric [5].

The projection $\pi : (\mathcal{E}, \mathbf{h}_{p,q}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ is a Riemannian submersion such that $\mathcal{H}^\pi = \ker K^D$ and $\mathcal{V}^\pi = \ker \pi_*$. Consequently, for every $w \in T_x M$ and $\zeta \in E_x$ there exists a unique horizontal (resp. vertical) vector $w^h \in \mathcal{H}_\zeta$ (resp. $w^v \in \mathcal{V}_\zeta$), i.e., $\pi_* w^h = w$ and $Kw^h = 0$ (resp. $\pi_* w^v = 0$ and $Kw^v = w$).

Let $\pi^1 : \mathcal{E}^1 \rightarrow M$ be the *unit bundle induced from* $\pi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow M$, i.e., $\mathcal{E}^1 = \{\xi \in \mathcal{E} : |\xi| = 1\}$ and $\pi^1 = \pi|_{\mathcal{E}^1}$. If $\mathcal{E} = TM$ then $\pi^1 : \mathcal{E}^1 \rightarrow M$ is simply the *unit sphere bundle* SM . If $Q : M \rightarrow N$ is a Riemannian submersion and $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{H}^Q$ then $\pi^1 : \mathcal{E}^1 \rightarrow M$ is called a *unit horizontal bundle*.

We define a (p, q) -metric on \mathcal{E}^1 by the restriction of $\mathbf{h}_{p,q}$ to $T(\mathcal{E}^1)$. We denote it also by $\mathbf{h}_{p,q}$. Notice that $\pi^1 = \pi|_{\mathcal{E}^1} : (\mathcal{E}^1, \mathbf{h}_{p,q}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ is a Riemannian submersion such that, for any $\xi \in \mathcal{E}^1$, $\mathcal{H}_\xi^{\pi^1} = \mathcal{H}_\xi^\pi$ and $\mathcal{V}_\xi^{\pi^1} = \{A \in \mathcal{V}_\xi^\pi : \langle K^D A, \xi \rangle = 0\}$ (cf. [9, §2, Lemma 1]).

Since $\mathbf{h}_{p,q}$ depends on $E = (\pi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow M, h, D)$ it is convenient to identify E with its total space \mathcal{E} and write $(E, \mathbf{h}_{p,q})$ instead of $(\mathcal{E}, \mathbf{h}_{p,q})$. Moreover, the corresponding unit horizontal bundle with the induced (p, q) -metric is denoted by $(E^1, \mathbf{h}_{p,q})$.

2. RESULTS

2.1. Submersion theorem. Let $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ be a Riemannian submersion, $b = \dim M$, $a + b = \dim \tilde{M}$ and $T\tilde{M} = \mathcal{H}^P \oplus \mathcal{V}^P$ be

the corresponding orthogonal splitting of $T\tilde{M}$. Let $\tilde{\nabla}$ and ∇ denote the Levi-Civita connections of \tilde{g} and g , respectively.

Let \tilde{E} denote the horizontal bundle $\mathcal{H}^P \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ equipped with the fibre metric \tilde{g} and the Riemannian connection $\tilde{D} = \mathcal{H}\tilde{\nabla}$.

Let $\tilde{\tau}$ be the parallel transport in \tilde{E} , $K^{\tilde{D}}$ and K^∇ be the connection maps corresponding to \tilde{D} and ∇ . Moreover, let $\tilde{\pi}$ and π denote the restrictions of the natural projections $\tilde{E} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ and $TM \rightarrow M$ to \tilde{E}^1 and SM , respectively.

For $w \in T_x M$ and $\tilde{x} \in P^{-1}(x)$, let $\tilde{w} = \tilde{w}_{\tilde{x}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\tilde{x}}^P$ be the unique horizontal vector such that $P_*\tilde{w} = w$. Similarly, for any $W \in T_{\tilde{x}}\tilde{M}$ and any $\xi \in \tilde{E}_{\tilde{x}}^1$ let $W^h \in \mathcal{H}_{\xi}^{\tilde{\pi}}$ be the unique horizontal vector such that $\tilde{\pi}_*(W^h) = W$.

If $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{M}$, $P(\tilde{x}) = x$ and $\xi \in \tilde{E}_{\tilde{x}}^1$ then the horizontal lift $\tilde{w}_{\xi}^h \in \mathcal{H}_{\xi}^{\tilde{\pi}}$ of $w \in T_x M$ to the point ξ may be constructed as follows: Let γ be a curve in M such that $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\dot{\gamma}(0) = w$. Next, let $\tilde{\gamma} = \tilde{\gamma}_{\tilde{x}}$ be the horizontal lift of γ such that $\tilde{\gamma}(0) = \tilde{x}$. Let $\tilde{\gamma}^h(t) = \tilde{\gamma}_{\xi}^h(t) = \tilde{\tau}_t^{\tilde{\gamma}}\xi$ be the parallel transport of ξ along $\tilde{\gamma}$ from 0 to t . Then $\tilde{w}_{\xi}^h = \dot{\tilde{\gamma}}^h(0)$.

Suppose that $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$, $q \geq 0$ are fixed. Let $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{h}_{p,q}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{h}} = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{p,q}$ denote (p, q) -metrics on SM and \tilde{E}^1 , respectively.

We distinguish the following pairwise orthogonal subbundles of $T(\tilde{E}^1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} H'_{\xi}(\tilde{E}^1) &= T_{\xi}\tilde{E}_{\tilde{\pi}(\xi)}^1, \\ H''_{\xi}(\tilde{E}^1) &= \{\tilde{w}_{\xi}^h : P\tilde{\pi}(\xi) = x, w \in T_x M\}, \\ V_{\xi}(\tilde{E}^1) &= \{W^h \in \mathcal{H}_{\xi}^{\tilde{\pi}} : P_*\pi_*W^h = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\tilde{P} = P_*$. Since P is a Riemannian submersion we see that

$$\tilde{P} = P_* : \tilde{E}^1 \rightarrow SM.$$

We write $H' = H'(\tilde{E}^1)$, $H'' = H''(\tilde{E}^1)$ and $V = V(\tilde{E}^1)$ for simplicity.

Claim 1. $\tilde{P}_* : H'_{\xi} \rightarrow T_u(S_x M)$, $u = \tilde{P}\xi$, is an isometry.

Proof. Clearly, $\tilde{P}_*(H'_{\xi}) \subset T_u S_x M$ and $\dim H'_{\xi} = \dim T_u(S_x M)$. Thus it suffices to show that \tilde{P}_* preserves the length of vectors.

Let $\tilde{\pi}\xi = \tilde{x}$ and $\pi u = x$. Take $A \in H'_{\xi}$. Since $A \in \mathcal{V}_{\xi}^{\tilde{\pi}}$ and $\tilde{P}_*A \in \mathcal{V}_u^{\pi}$,

$$\begin{aligned} |A|^2 &= \frac{1}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^p} \left(|K^{\tilde{D}}A|^2 + q(\tilde{g}(K^{\tilde{D}}A, \xi))^2 \right), \\ |\tilde{P}_*A|^2 &= \frac{1}{(1 + |u|^2)^p} \left(|K^{\nabla}\tilde{P}_*A|^2 + q(g(K^{\nabla}\tilde{P}_*A, u))^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\tilde{P} : \tilde{E}_{\tilde{x}} \rightarrow T_x M$ is a linear map, $K^{\nabla}\tilde{P}_* = P_*K^{\tilde{D}}$ on $T_{\xi}\tilde{E}_{\tilde{x}}^1$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} |K^{\nabla}\tilde{P}_*A| &= |P_*K^{\tilde{D}}A| = |K^{\tilde{D}}A|, \\ g(K^{\nabla}\tilde{P}_*A, u) &= g(P_*K^{\tilde{D}}A, P_*\xi) = \tilde{g}(K^{\tilde{D}}A, \xi). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $|A| = |\tilde{P}_*A|$. This proves the assertion. \square

Claim 2. $\tilde{P}_* : H''_\xi \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_u^\pi$, $u = P_*\xi$ is an isometry.

Proof. Let $x = \pi u$. By the definition of H'' , $\dim H''_\xi = \dim T_x M$. On the other hand, $\dim \mathcal{H}_u^\pi = \dim T_x M$. To prove the assertion it suffices to show that $\pi_* \tilde{P}_*$ preserves the length of vectors and its image is contained in \mathcal{H}_u^π .

Let $\tilde{w}^h \in H''_\xi$. We can suppose that $\tilde{w}^h = \dot{\gamma}^h(0)$ where γ is a curve in M such that $w = \dot{\gamma}(0)$. Then

$$|\tilde{w}^h| = |\tilde{\pi}_* \tilde{w}^h| = |\tilde{w}| = |P_* \tilde{w}| = |w|.$$

Observe that $\tilde{P}\tilde{\gamma}^h$ is a vector field along γ . Indeed, we have

$$\pi \tilde{P}\tilde{\gamma}^h = \pi P_* \tilde{\gamma}^h = P \tilde{\pi} \tilde{\gamma}^h = P \tilde{\gamma} = \gamma.$$

Next we have

$$|\pi_* \tilde{P}_* \tilde{w}^h| = |(\pi \tilde{P}\tilde{\gamma}^h)(0)| = |\dot{\gamma}(0)| = |w|.$$

Consequently, we have shown that $|\pi_* \tilde{P}_* \tilde{w}^h| = |\tilde{w}^h|$. Thus $\pi_* \tilde{P}_*$ preserves the length of vectors belonging to H''_ξ .

We have to show that the vertical part of $\tilde{P}_* \tilde{w}^h$ is equal to zero, or equivalently, $K^\nabla(\tilde{P}_* \tilde{w}^h) = 0$. Since $\tilde{\gamma}^h(t) \in \mathcal{H}^P$, by Lemma 1.1(i) we conclude that $\nabla_{P_* \dot{\gamma}} P_* \tilde{\gamma}^h = P_* \tilde{D}_{\dot{\gamma}} \tilde{\gamma}^h$. Since $\tilde{P}\tilde{\gamma}^h$ is a vector field along γ we obtain

$$K^\nabla(\tilde{P}_* \tilde{w}^h) = (\nabla_{P_* \dot{\gamma}} P_* \tilde{\gamma}^h)(0) = (P_* \tilde{D}_{\dot{\gamma}} \tilde{\gamma}^h)(0) = 0.$$

Consequently, $\tilde{P}_* \tilde{w}^h \in \mathcal{H}_u^\pi$. \square

Claim 3. *The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) $\tilde{P}_*(V) = 0$.
- (ii) For every fibre $P^{-1}(x)$ and every curve η in $P^{-1}(x)$, $\tilde{P}\tilde{\tau}^\eta = \tilde{P}$.
- (iii) \mathcal{H}^P is integrable.

Proof. (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii). Let $W^h \in V_\xi$, $\xi \in \tilde{E}^1$, $\tilde{\pi}\xi = \tilde{x}$ and let $\tilde{x} \in P^{-1}(x)$. Then $W^h = (t \mapsto \tilde{\tau}_t^\eta \xi)(0)$ where η is a curve in the fibre $P^{-1}(x)$ such that $\eta(0) = \tilde{x}$ and $\dot{\eta}(0) = \tilde{\pi}_* W^h$. Thus $\tilde{P}_* W^h = (t \mapsto P_* \tilde{\tau}_t^\eta \xi)(0)$. Consequently, we see that $\tilde{P}_* W^h = 0$ for every $W^h \in V$ iff the curve $t \mapsto P_* \tilde{\tau}_t^\eta \xi$ is constant for every ξ and η . The last condition is equivalent to $P_* \tilde{\tau}^\eta = P_*$.

(ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii). By Lemma 1.1 (ii) \mathcal{H}^P is integrable iff every basic vector field \tilde{X} is parallel ($\tilde{D}\tilde{X} = 0$). This is equivalent to the condition $\tilde{\tau}^\eta \tilde{X} = \tilde{X}$, which is equivalent to (ii). \square

Observe that

$$(2.1) \quad \dim H' + \dim H'' + \dim V = (b-1) + b + a = \dim \tilde{E}^1,$$

$$(2.2) \quad \dim H' + \dim H'' = \dim SM.$$

Lemma 2.3. *Suppose X and Y are two finite dimensional Euclidean spaces. Suppose Z is a subspace of X and $X = Z \oplus Z^\perp$ is the corresponding orthogonal splitting. Given a linear operator $A : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $A : Z \rightarrow Y$ is an isometry and $AZ^\perp = 0$. If Z' is any linear subspace of X such that $A : Z' \rightarrow Y$ is an isometry then $Z' = Z$.*

Proposition 2.1. $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ is a Riemannian submersion iff \mathcal{H}^P is integrable. Then $\mathcal{H}^{\tilde{P}} = H' \oplus H''$ and $\mathcal{V}^{\tilde{P}} = V$.

Proof. This assertion follows directly by Claims 1-3, (2.1)-(2.2) and Lemma 2.3 \square

2.2. Collapse theorem. Let $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ be a Riemannian submersion and let $f : M \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ be a smooth function. Put $\tilde{f} = f \circ P$. We modify the Riemannian metric \tilde{g} to \tilde{g}_f putting:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{g}_f &= \tilde{g} \text{ on } \mathcal{H}^P \times \mathcal{H}^P, \\ \tilde{g}_f &= \tilde{f}^2 \tilde{g} \text{ on } \mathcal{V}^P \times T\tilde{M}.\end{aligned}$$

Then $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}_f) \rightarrow (M, g)$ remains a Riemannian submersion. We call it a *warped submersion*, while the function f is called *warping function* [11]. Denote by M_f the Riemannian manifold (M, g_f) .

Notice that the horizontal distributions of $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ and $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}_f) \rightarrow (M, g)$ coincide, and are equal to \mathcal{H}^P .

The following *Collapse Theorem* is proved in [11, Thm. 2]. In the whole section ‘lim’ denotes the limit in the GH-topology. For basic facts concerning GH-topology we refer to [8] or [1, §12.4]

Theorem 2.1. *Let $P : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ be a Riemannian submersion with \tilde{M} compact. Suppose that $(f_n : M \rightarrow (0, +\infty))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a uniformly bounded sequence of warping functions. Put $\tilde{M}_n = \tilde{M}_{f_n}$. We have $\lim \tilde{M}_n = M$ iff for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a positive integer N such that for every $n > N$ there exists an ε -net $A^{(n)}$ on M such that $f_n|_{A^{(n)}} < \varepsilon$.*

Suppose a Riemannian submersion $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ and a warping function f are given.. Let $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \geq 0$.

Let us denote by \tilde{E} the vector bundle $\tilde{\pi} : \mathcal{H}^P \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ with the fibre metric \tilde{g} .

Let \tilde{E}_f denote the vector bundle $\tilde{\pi} : \mathcal{H}^P \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ with the fibre metric \tilde{g}_f .

Let \tilde{D} and \tilde{D}^f be the connections in \tilde{E} and \tilde{E}_f , respectively. The corresponding connections maps are denoted by K and K^f , respectively.

As in the previous section, let \mathbf{h} and $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ denote the (p, q) -metrics on SM and \tilde{E}^1 , respectively. Moreover, let $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f$ denote the (p, q) -metric on \tilde{E}_f^1 . We want to find relations between Riemannian manifolds $(\tilde{E}^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}})$ and $(\tilde{E}_f^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f)$.

Let $\tilde{P} = P_*$.

Claim 1. $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}_f^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ is a Riemannian submersion iff $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ is. Then the vertical distributions of these bundles coincide and are equal to $V(\tilde{E})$.

Proof. The first statement of the assertion follows directly from Proposition 2.1 and the fact that the horizontal distribution of a warped submersion and the initial submersion coincide.

The second one follows from the fact that the vertical distribution is equal to the kernel of \tilde{P}_* . \square

Claim 2. We have $H'(\tilde{E}_f) = H'(\tilde{E})$ and $H''(\tilde{E}_f) = H''(\tilde{E})$. Consequently, if \mathcal{H}^P is integrable then the horizontal distributions of the Riemannian submersions $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}_f^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ and $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ coincide.

Proof. The first identity is obvious. The second follows by Lemma 1.1 (i). More precisely, suppose γ is a curve in M and $\tilde{\gamma}$ is its horizontal lift. Take any parallel vector field σ along γ . Let $\tilde{\sigma}$ be the unique horizontal vector field along $\tilde{\gamma}$ such that $P_*\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma$. Then Lemma 1.1 (i) implies that $\tilde{\sigma}$ is parallel vector field with respect to both connections. It follows that $H''(\tilde{E}_f) = H''(\tilde{E})$. \square

Claim 3. Suppose that \mathcal{H}^P is integrable. Then $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}_f^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ is a warped submersion whose warping function is $\hat{f} = f \circ \pi$, where $\pi : SM \rightarrow M$ is the natural projection.

Proof. Let $\tilde{\xi} \in \tilde{E}_f$, $\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\xi} = \tilde{x}$, $P_*\tilde{\xi} = \xi$ and $P\tilde{x} = x$, and $A, B \in T_{\tilde{\xi}}\tilde{E}_f^1$.

Suppose $A, B \in \mathcal{H}^{\tilde{P}}$. Since H' and H'' are orthogonal we may assume that $A, B \in H'$ or $A, B \in H''$.

In the former case $\tilde{\pi}_*A = \tilde{\pi}_*B = 0$ and $K^f A = KA$, $K^f B = KB$, for A and B are tangent to the fibre at \tilde{x} . Thus, $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(A, B) = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f(A, B)$.

In the latest case, $K^f A = 0$, $K^f B = 0$, and $\tilde{\pi}_*A$ and $\tilde{\pi}_*B$ are members of \mathcal{H}^P . Thus $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f(A, B) = \tilde{g}(\pi_*A, \pi_*B) = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}(A, B)$. Consequently, $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ on $\mathcal{H}^{\tilde{P}} \times \mathcal{H}^{\tilde{P}}$.

If $A, B \in V_{\tilde{\xi}}$ then $\tilde{\pi}_*A$ and $\tilde{\pi}_*B$ are tangent to the fibre $P^{-1}(x)$ at \tilde{x} . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f(A, B) &= \tilde{g}_f(\tilde{\pi}_*A, \tilde{\pi}_*B) = f^2(x)\tilde{g}(\tilde{\pi}_*A, \tilde{\pi}_*B) \\ &= (f \circ \pi)^2(\xi)\tilde{g}(\tilde{\pi}_*A, \tilde{\pi}_*B) = \hat{f}^2(\xi)\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(A, B). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f = \hat{f}^2\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ on $\mathcal{V}^{\tilde{P}} \times \mathcal{V}^{\tilde{P}}$. Since $\mathcal{V}^{\tilde{P}}$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\tilde{P}}$ are mutually orthogonal, $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_f = \hat{f}^2\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ on $\mathcal{V}^{\tilde{P}} \times T(\tilde{E}^1)$. \square

After these preparations we can state a collapse theorem for a unit horizontal bundle.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $P : (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) \rightarrow (M, g)$ be a Riemannian submersion with \tilde{M} compact and integrable horizontal distribution. Suppose that $(f_n : M \rightarrow (0, +\infty))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an uniformly bounded sequence of warping functions. We equip each unit horizontal bundle $\tilde{E}_{f_n}^1$ and the sphere bundle SM with the (p, q) -metric. Let $\tilde{M}_n = (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}_{f_n})$ and $\tilde{E}_n^1 = (\tilde{E}_{f_n}^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{f_n})$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{E}_n^1 = SM$ iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{M}_n = M$.*

Proof. From Claim 3 it follows that $\tilde{P} : (\tilde{E}_{f_n}^1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{f_n}) \rightarrow (SM, \mathbf{h})$ is a Riemannian submersion. We put $\hat{f}_n = f_n \circ \pi$, where $\pi : SM \rightarrow M$ is the natural projection.

Suppose that $\lim \tilde{M}_n = M$. Take $\varepsilon > 0$. By Theorem 2.1 (\Rightarrow) there exist $N > 0$ such that for every $n > N$ there exist an $(\varepsilon/2)$ -net $A^{(n)} = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\} \subset M$ and $f_n|_{A^{(n)}} < \varepsilon/2$. For each $i = 1, \dots, k$ there exist ξ_{ij} , $j = 1, \dots, l$ such that $\{\xi_{i1}, \dots, \xi_{il}\}$ is an $(\varepsilon/2)$ -net in the fibre S_{x_i} . Put $\hat{A}^{(n)} = \{\xi_{ij} : i = 1, \dots, k; j = 1, \dots, l\}$. By Lemma 1.2(i), $\hat{A}^{(n)}$ is an ε -net in SM . Since $\hat{f}_n(\xi_{ij}) = f_n(x_i) < \varepsilon$, $\hat{f}_n|_{\hat{A}^{(n)}} < \varepsilon$. Consequently, $\lim \tilde{E}_n^1 = SM$ by Theorem 2.1 (\Leftarrow).

Conversely, suppose that $\lim \tilde{E}_n^1 = SM$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. By Theorem 2.1 (\Rightarrow) there exists $N > 0$ such that for every $n > N$ there exists an ε -net $\hat{A}^{(n)} = \{\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_m\}$ such that $\hat{f}_n|_{\hat{A}^{(n)}} < \varepsilon$. Then, by Lemma 1.2(ii) $\pi(\hat{A}^{(n)})$ is an ε -net in M . Moreover, for every $j = 1, \dots, m$, $f(\pi(\zeta_j)) = \hat{f}_n(\zeta_j) < \varepsilon$. Thus $f|_{A^{(n)}} < \varepsilon$. Consequently, $\lim \tilde{M}_n = M$, by Theorem 2.1 (\Leftarrow). \square

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